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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/718,390	11/20/2003	Ronald F. Palermo	10670013010202	9732
37211	7590	04/01/2009	EXAMINER	
BASCH & NICKERSON LLP 1777 PENFIELD ROAD PENFIELD, NY 14526		WOLLSCHLAGER, JEFFREY MICHAEL		
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		1791		
		NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE
		04/01/2009		ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/718,390	PALERMO ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	JEFFREY WOLLSCHLAGER	1791	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 January 2009.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,3-10,12,13 and 20-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 1,3-10,12 and 13 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 20-23,25 and 27 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 24 and 26 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

Applicant's amendment to the claims filed January 6, 2009 has been entered. Claims 12, 20, and 22 are currently amended. Claims 2, 11, and 14-19 were previously canceled. Claims 24-27 are new. Claims 1, 3-10 and 13 were previously allowed. Applicant's amendment to claim 12 has overcome the objection to the claim.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaw et al. (US 6,033,146) in view of Harvey (US 6,568,146) and Danielsson (US 4,281,496).

Regarding claims 20 and 22, Shaw et al. teach a method for forming a decorative concrete material containing integrated aggregate with the following steps: preparing and forming the region upon which the monolithic concrete floor is to be poured (col. 3, lines 31-33);

contiguously pouring concrete throughout the formed region (col. 3 lines 42-45); striking off/screeding and floating the concrete to effectively densify the concrete (col. 3, lines 53-55 and 57-60); and implicitly allowing the concrete to become semi-stiff because the concrete is intrinsically semi-stiff as evidenced by col. 4, lines 14-16 and due to the fact that time has passed since the completion of the floating step. Next, to the finished, generally planar surface, a quantity of decorative aggregate, having a particle size of less than 3/8"/9 mm (col. 4, lines 5-8), is disbursed over the semi-stiff concrete surface (col. 3, line 65 – col. 4, line 5) and is then integrated into the upper surface of the concrete (col. 4, line 17-19). The concrete with the integrated aggregate is then partially cured (col. 4, lines 27-30), and the surface is washed and brushed such that no more than five percent of the particulates are removed (col. 4, lines 36-50). The concrete is then fully cured and washed and undergoes additional grinding and is polished (col. 4, lines 55-65) to provide a generally planar and smooth/flat (Abstract; col. 5, lines 25-26) monolithic concrete floor.

Although Shaw et al. teach that grinding may be performed on the fully cured floor, they do not teach grinding the partially cured concrete containing integrated aggregate using a series of successively finer abrasives with a rotary head grinding machine to remove a generally uniform layer. However, Danielsson teaches an analogous method for forming a concrete floor where a rotary grinder (col. 1, lines 56-64; col. 7, line 64-col. 8, line 19) is used to grind the floor after it is hardened/partially cured, but prior to the floor being fully cured to produce a floor having a flat surface (Abstract; col. 2, lines 17-22; col. 3, lines 30-35 and 46-58; col. 6, lines 47-52) and Harvey teaches an analogous method of manufacturing a decorative cementitious floor wherein the floor containing decorative aggregates is partially cured and then ground to a smooth, fine, finish by progressively grinding the surface using sanding wheels/rotary heads (Abstract; col. 3, lines 36-67).

Therefore it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to have modified the method of Shaw et al. and to have ground the partially cured concrete floor containing decorative aggregates, thereby partially removing a generally uniform layer including some of the concrete and the aggregate, as suggested by Danielsson and Harvey, since Harvey suggests grinding concrete floors in this condition facilitates the production of a fine, smooth surface suitable for a decorative concrete floor application containing aggregates and Danielsson teaches grinding concrete while it is still not fully cured improves the efficiency of the grinding step (col. 8, lines 11-19).

With regards to claim 20, the “consisting essentially of” language in the claims is noted. The transitional phrase “consists essentially of” limits the scope of the claim to the specified materials or steps “and those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristics” of the claimed invention. *In re Herz*, 537 F.2d 549, 551-52, 190 USPQ 461, 463 (CCPA 1976). For search and examination purposes, absent a clear indication in the specification of what the basic and novel characteristics actually are, “consists essentially of” will be construed as equivalent to “comprising.” When an applicant contends that additional steps or materials in the prior art are excluded by the recitation “consists essentially of,” applicant has the burden of showing that the introduction of additional steps or components would materially change the characteristics of applicant’s invention. *In re De Lajarte*, 337 F.2d 870, 143 USPQ 256 (CCPA 1964). See also *Ex parte Hoffman*, 12 USPQ2d 1061, 1063-64 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989). Because no evidence has been set forth on the record to show that the use of the additional steps and materials set forth by Shaw et al (e.g. screeding, washing, surface retarder) would materially affect the basic and novel characteristics of the instantly claimed invention, its use is considered to fall within the scope of the instant claim.

As to claims 21 and 23, Danielsson teaches that the floor is cured for a period of approximately 1-7 days prior to grinding (col. 2, lines 14-22; col. 7, line 64-col. 8, line 19).

Therefore it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to have modified the method of Shaw et al. and to have partially cured the concrete for a period within the claimed timeframe prior to grinding, as suggested by Danielsson, since Danielsson suggests this is a suitable curing time to allow for effective grinding of a partially cured concrete floor.

Claims 25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaw et al. (US 6,033,146) in view of Harvey (US 6,568,146) and Danielsson (US 4,281,496), as applied to claims 20-23 above, and further in view of Palushi et al. (US 6,860,794) or Jones et al. (US 6,454,632).

As to claims 25 and 27, the combination teaches the method set forth above. Shaw does not teach a first rough pass using a grit ranging from about 10-24. However, Palushi et al. teach a method of grinding a concrete surface wherein a grit ranging from 16-80 is employed to expose aggregates in concrete (col. 2, lines 36-46) and Jones teaches that a rough surface can be initially polished/ground with a 30 grit grinding disc (col. 8, lines 25-29). The examiner submits that a 30 grit grinding disc is "about 24" grit.

Therefore it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to have modified the method of Shaw et al. and to have employed a rough first pass grinding step as suggested by either of Palushi et al. or Jones et al. for the purpose of achieving a desired product surface and smoothness in an art recognized manner.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 1, 3-10, and 13 were previously allowed. The amendment to dependent claim 12 has overcome the claim objection. Accordingly, claim 12 is now allowed for the same reasons set forth in the previous office action.

Claims 24 and 26 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: the prior art of record does not teach or suggest a method for forming an integrated ornamental surface on a monolithic concrete floor concurrent with the pouring and finishing of the concrete floor comprising grinding the upper surface of the partially cured concrete including partially removing some of both the partially cured concrete and the integrated aggregate until the aggregate is exposed uniformly over the top of the concrete including completing the grinding step in a way that comprises a rough first pass using a rotary head grinding machine having a cutting head of diamonds; a second pass using a finer grit on a disc comprised of silicon carbide and a bonding material; and, for claims 26, a polishing pass with a rotary head polishing machine using between about a 200 grit to a 1600 grit diamond pad in combination with the other features instantly claimed.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed January 6, 2009 have been fully and carefully considered, but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Shaw et al. do not form a generally planar and smooth surface by removing both concrete and aggregate and that Shaw et al. intend to form a textured surface. Specifically, applicant argues that Shaw et al. expose the aggregate through non-grinding steps. This argument is not persuasive. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The examiner notes that Shaw et al. do intend to form an exposed aggregate concrete (col. 1, line 7-10) and that it is desired by Shaw et al. that this exposed aggregate concrete is extremely flat (Abstract; col. 5, lines 25-26) in order to provide a terrazzo like (col. 3, lines 6-9) appearance (which is also the intention set forth in the instant application). As such, the examiner submits that the "flat, smooth textured" surface is reasonably understood to meet the argued limitation. The examiner submits the phrase is more properly understood in view of the teaching of Shaw et al. to form a flat surface with a smooth texture (i.e. substantially no texture)

Applicant argues that Danielsson does not teach grinding to achieve a uniformly exposed aggregate. This argument is not persuasive. The examiner submits this is not the reason Danielsson is combined with Shaw et al. Danielsson is combined for the teaching that grinding a partially cured concrete improves efficiency as opposed to grinding a fully cured concrete. Therefore, while the examiner does not dispute that Danielsson does not teach the claimed method, it is combined for its teaching directed to improved grinding efficiency associated with grinding less than fully cured concrete.

Applicant argues that Harvey teaches pouring concrete in place over an existing subfloor and as such teaches away from the claimed invention. This argument is not persuasive. The examiner submits that Harvey is a secondary reference in the rejection and is applied for teaching that a smooth, fine, finish can be achieved on a concrete floor containing aggregates by progressively grinding the surface. Further, applicant argues that Harvey do not remove a layer of generally uniform material. This argument is not persuasive. The examiner submits that Harvey suggests the same claimed step and performs it in the same claimed manner and that it implicitly, if not intrinsically, follows that the step removes a generally uniform layer. Further, applicant argues that Harvyte teaches using a rotary head. The examiner submits that the "grinding wheels" of Harvey suggest a rotary head. Finally, applicant argues that the grinding of Harvey would result in additional steps and cost when compared to Shaw, further indicating nonobviousness. This argument is not persuasive. The examiner submits that the combination teaches that grinding a partially cured concrete floor containing aggregates through a progressive grinding method is an effective way of achieving a fine, smooth surface. Since Shaw et al. desire such a surface, the examiner submits one having ordinary skill would have been motivated to employ such a grinding technique in view of the combined teachings of the references.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JEFFREY WOLLSCHLAGER whose telephone number is (571)272-8937. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 6:45 - 4:15, alternating Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina Johnson can be reached on 571-272-1176. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. W./  
Examiner, Art Unit 1791  
March 30, 2009

/Monica A Huson/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1791